

SOME NEW OR NOTEWORTHY
VASCULAR PLANT RECORDS FROM
NORTHWESTERN SASKATCHEWAN

VERNON L. HARMS AND JOHN H. HUDSON

During the course of recent botanical studies in northwestern Saskatchewan, several new or otherwise interesting plant records were collected. Most of these were collected from along the Green Lake-La Loche Road during a study supported by the Institute for Northern Studies, University of Saskatchewan, or from the Lake Athabasca area. The purpose of this paper is to comment on these records in order to make this information generally available to taxonomists and phytogeographers. The collection numbers are those of the senior author unless otherwise indicated. All specimens cited have been deposited in the Fraser Herbarium, University of Saskatchewan (SASK).

SPARGANIUM CHLOROCARPUM Rydb. 7 mi. s.-s.e. of La Loche, Mile 60 Buffalo Narrows-La Loche Road, *Harms* 17635; McAneely Creek, 2 mi. s.w. of Turnor Lake village, *Harms* 18390; Bear Creek, Mile 41 Buffalo Narrows-La Loche Road, *Harms* 19661.

This species has never been listed for Saskatchewan by Fraser and Russell (1937), Fraser and Russell (revised by Russell, Ledingham and Coupland (1954)), or Breitung (1957). The specimens of the species were for the most part confused with *Sparganium multipedunculatum*. While a taxonomic problem exists between the two taxa, and eventually both of them, together with *S. angustifolium*, may be merged as varieties under an enlarged *S. simplex*, there is no question that many of our specimens best fit *S. chlorocarpum* as it is now recognized. Other specimens in the Fraser Herbarium now identified as *S. chlorocarpum* include the following:

Melfort, *J. B. Millar* 64-163, 64-12; Saskatoon, *J. H. Hudson* 2488, 2548, *J. B. Millar* 65-217, *W. P. Fraser* 1930;

Pike Lake, 20 mi. s. of Saskatoon, *W. P. Fraser* 1 Sept. 1937, *R. C. Russell, et al.*, 4 August 1937; St. Denis, *J. B. Millar* 62-72; W. of Whitefox, *W. P. Fraser & G. F. Ledingham* 28 July 1936; Swift Current, *J. L. Bolton* 8 July 1936; Dahlen, *W. P. Fraser and G. F. Ledingham* 20 July 1937; Egg Creek, s. of Cumberland House, *G. H. Townsend* 55; Waskesiu, *W. P. Fraser* 24 July 1938; Lake Waskesiu Road, *W. P. Fraser* July 1932; Mile 23 Waskesiu Road to Prince Albert, *W. P. Fraser* 24 August 1934; Meadow Lake Provincial Park, Waterhen River, *J. H. Hudson* 2427; Sylvan Lake, Candle Lake Road, *J. K. Jeglum* 18 July 1964; 1.7 mi. n. of forks at Candle Lake, *J. K. Jeglum* 9 July 1964.

CALAMAGROSTIS LAPPONICA (Wahl.) Hartm. 3 mi. s. of La Loche, Mile 64 Buffalo Narrows-La Loche Road, *Harms* 17532, 17565; 2 mi. s. of La Loche, Mile 65 Buffalo Narrows-La Loche Road, *Harms* 17547, 17543; Island in William River, south shore Lake Athabasca, *R. Hermesh* 485; Thompson Bay, south shore of Lake Athabasca, *R. Hermesh* 582.

This northern species has never been previously reported for Saskatchewan. There seems to be intergradation between *Calamagrostis lapponica* and *C. neglecta* (Ehrh.) Gaertn. as indicated by an intermediate collection from Taylor Lake, Mile 19 Buffalo Narrows-LaLoche Road (18160), and between *C. lapponica* and both *C. neglecta* and *C. inexpansa* A. Gray as indicated by intermediate specimens from the same area (18142, 18147). The whole *C. lapponica*, *C. neglecta*, and *C. inexpansa* complex appears in need of careful taxonomic study.

CAREX ADUSTA Boott. Turnor Lake, *Harms* 18364-B, 18361-A.

In the Fraser Herbarium, there are three specimens from the Waskesiu area or the road to Montreal Lake, Prince Albert National Park (*W. P. Fraser* July 8, 1939, June 25, 1940, June 22, 1941). This species has been collected by J. H. Hudson at Flin Flon, Manitoba, near the Saskatchewan border. Breitung (1957) reports it also from Meadow

Lake but a substantiating voucher is missing from the Fraser Herbarium. The above record represents a considerable northwestward range extension in Saskatchewan.

CAREX RUFINA Drej. Beach at Thomson Bay, south shore Lake Athabasca, *R. Hermesh* 421.

This represents the first report for this species in Saskatchewan. Characteristic material of this species comes from Greenland and Iceland. Scoggan (1957, p. 179) relates that A. E. Porsild collected typical material from southern Keewatin, Northwest Territories, while Baldwin found aberrant material at Nueltin Lake, northern Manitoba, about 125 miles south of Porsild's station. Porsild has annotated Baldwin's sheet as follows: "Differs from typical *C. rufina* by paler scales having more prominent midveins, paler and more prominently nerved perigynia, and by terminal spikelets being not so strictly gynaeandrous (in some even androgynous). Perigynia only rarely with a few teeth in the upper part." The present Lake Athabasca material agrees well with the characters mentioned in these statements. This collection represents about a 350 mile westward range extension for the species.

HABENARIA ORBICULATA (Pursh) Torr. Lac La Plonge, 5 mi. e. of Beauval, *Harms* 17959-B.

In the Fraser Herbarium there are specimens of this species from Big Sandy Lake, Hansen Lake Road (*G. W. Argus* 4237), from La Ronge (*J. S. Maini* 611), and from Pinkney Lake, 35 mi. n.e. of Candle Lake (*J. M. A. Swan* 65-45). Breitung (1957) also reports it from Torch River and Amisk Lake, the latter based on a collection by J. H. Hudson. The present record is the first one from the western part of the province and represents a considerable westward extension of the main species range. It is disjunctly present in British Columbia.

SPIRANTHES GRACILIS (Bigel) Beck. (*S. lacera* Raf.).
Little Amyot Lake area, Mile 69 Green Lake-Buffalo Narrows Road, *Harms* 17736; 2 mi. e. of Beauval, *Harms*

17776; Taylor Lake, Mile 19 Buffalo Narrows-La Loche Road, *Harms* 18139-B.

There are specimens of this species in the Fraser Herbarium from Lake Waskesiu, Prince Albert National Park (*Anonymous* July 1932) and from 20 miles south of Meadow Lake (*A. J. Breitung* 8164). The above records amplify the known range of the species and extend it to northwestern Saskatchewan.

SPERGULA ARVENSIS L. 2 mi. w. of Beauval, *Harms* 17846.

Breitung (1957) does not report this plant for Saskatchewan, and *Scoggan* (1957) does not report it for Manitoba. *Boivin* (1968) listed this species as doubtful for Saskatchewan. *Hudson* (1972) reported it as new to Saskatchewan on the basis of a collection from Gronlid (*B. Zuk* 1971, DAO). *Boivin*, in personal correspondence to J. H. Hudson, indicated the presence of an earlier collection from Sylvania (*K. Drake* July 26, 1966, DAS). Mrs. H. D. Bobier recently sent a collection of the species from Rapid View (west of Meadow Lake) to J. H. Hudson. A map by J. F. Alex indicates two infestations of this weed near Outlook, Saskatchewan but these are not substantiated by voucher specimens. Thus the above record represents only the fourth report for Saskatchewan and the only one from this far northwest in the province.

CALTHA NATANS Pallas. 7 mi. s.-s.e. of La Loche, Mile 60 Buffalo Narrows-La Loche Road, *Harms* 17633.

There are no Saskatchewan specimens of this species in the Fraser Herbarium. *Breitung* (1957) reported it from Windrum Lake (56°02'N, 104°W) and Amisk Lake, the latter based on a collection by J. H. Hudson. The present collection presumably represents the third report for Saskatchewan.

RANUNCULUS HYPERBOREUS Rottb. Open beach, William's Point, south shore Lake Athabasca, *R. Hermesh* 415.

This represents the first record of this northern buttercup species in Saskatchewan.

MYRIOPHYLLUM ALTERNIFLORUM DC. Little Amyot Lake, Mile 70 Green Lake-Buffalo Narrows Road.

Breitung (1957) omits this species from his list of Saskatchewan plants. Boivin (1968) reports only 3 collections from the prairie provinces: Cochrane River, Reindeer Lake, and Lake Axis. The present collection would therefore represent only the second Saskatchewan record for the species.

EUPHRASIA ARCTICA Lane var. DOLOSA Boivin (*E. subarctica* Raup, *E. disjuncta* Fern. & Wieg. var. *dolosa* Boivin). 2 mi. s. of La Loche, Mile 65 Buffalo Narrows-La Loche Road, *Harms* 17550.

In the Fraser Herbarium, the only Saskatchewan specimen of this species is from Stony Rapids, north of Fond-du-lac River (*J. S. Maini & M. Swan* Aug. 3, 1961). Breitung (1957) cites a Raup report from Lake Athabasca. The above record represents about a 200 mile southward range extension for the species in Saskatchewan.

LOBELIA DORTMANNIA L. Little Amyot Lake, Mile 70 Green Lake-La Loche Road, *Harms* 16972.

In the Fraser Herbarium we have specimens of this species from Little Gull Lake, south shore Lake Athabasca (*G. W. Argus* 553-63) and Carswell Lake, 40 mi. south of Lake Athabasca (*G. W. Argus* 628-62). Breitung (1957) reports the species also from Windrum Lake, north of the Churchill River, 56°02'N, 104°W. Therefore, the above record represents the third general locality for the species in Saskatchewan.

ADOXA MOSCHATELLINA L. 17 mi. n. of Meadow Lake, *J. H. Hudson* 2729 (SASK).

Boivin (1972, p. 5) reports this species in Saskatchewan from Pasquia Hills and Candle Lake; the latter specimen, which he collected, was the first record for Saskatchewan. The present material is evidently the third record of the species for the province and represents more than a 100 mile westward range extension in the province.

ANAPHALIS MARGARITACEA (L.) B. & H. 3 mi. s. of Buffalo Narrows, Mile 124 Green Lake-Buffalo Narrows Road, *Harms* 18244.

There are various specimens of this species in the Fraser Herbarium from the Cypress Hills area of Saskatchewan. Breitung (1957) reports it also from Cut Knife but a substantiating voucher has not been found. Therefore the above record represents at least a 200 mile, if not a 300 mile northward range extension.

BIDENS BECKII Torr. Little Amyot Lake, Mile 70 Green Lake-Buffalo Narrows Road, *Harms* 16978.

There are two specimens of this species in the Fraser Herbarium from the Cumberland House area on the Saskatchewan River (*A. E. Etter* Aug. 8, 1934; *D. Dabbs* 126-66) in east-central Saskatchewan. The above report therefore represents the second known Saskatchewan locality for the species and is a considerable westward range extension in the province.

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SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA